

Hadronic Matrix Elements & EDMs



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Lattice Meets Experiment Workshop
BNL, December 2013

Outline

- I. Introduction: Motivation & Experimental Situation*
- II. Interpreting EDMs*
- III. EDMs in Strongly Interacting Systems*
- IV. Hadronic Matrix Elements: The Challenge*
- V. Implications & Outlook*

Engel, R-M, van Kolck: 1303.2371, PPNP 71 (2013) 21

I. Introduction

Why are EDMs Interesting ?

- *Does QCD violate CP ?*
- *What is the BSM CPV needed for baryogenesis?*
- *What is the BSM mass scale ?*

EDM Experiments



PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 108, NUMBER 1

OCTOBER 1, 1957

Experimental Limit to the Electric Dipole Moment of the Neutron

J. H. SMITH,* E. M. PURCELL, AND N. F. RAMSEY

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

(Received May 17, 1957)

An experimental measurement of the electric dipole moment of the neutron by a neutron-beam magnetic resonance method is described. The result of the experiment is that the electric dipole moment of the neutron equals the charge of the electron multiplied by a distance $D = (-0.1 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-20}$ cm. Consequently, if an electric dipole moment of the neutron exists and is associated with the spin angular momentum, its magnitude almost certainly corresponds to a value of D less than 5×10^{-20} cm.

EDM Experiments



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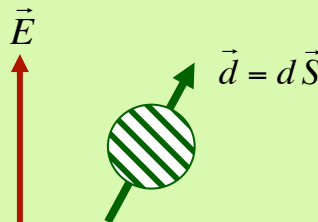
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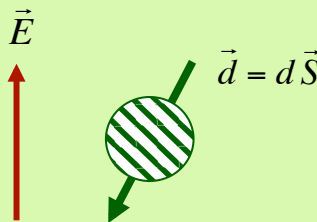
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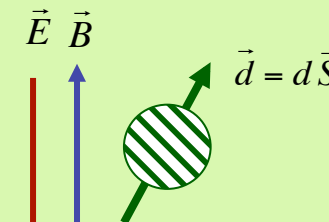


$$v_{EDM} = - \frac{d \vec{S} \cdot \vec{E}}{h}$$



$$v_{EDM} = - \frac{d (-\vec{S}) \cdot \vec{E}}{h}$$

T-odd \rightarrow CP-
odd by CPT
theorem



$$v_{EDM} = - \frac{d \vec{S} \cdot (-\vec{E})}{h}$$

P-odd: used to
find signal

EDMs: New CPV?

System	Limit (e cm)*	SM CKM CPV	BSM CPV
^{199}Hg	3.1×10^{-29}	10^{-33}	10^{-29}
$d_e(\text{ThO})$	8.7×10^{-29} **	10^{-38}	10^{-29}
n	3.3×10^{-26}	10^{-31}	10^{-26}

* 95% CL

** 90% CL, no eq CPV

(thanks: T. Chupp)

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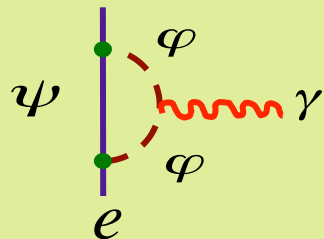
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Mass Scale Sensitivity



$$\sin\phi_{CP} \sim 1 \rightarrow M > 5000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$M < 500 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \sin\phi_{CP} < 10^{-2}$$

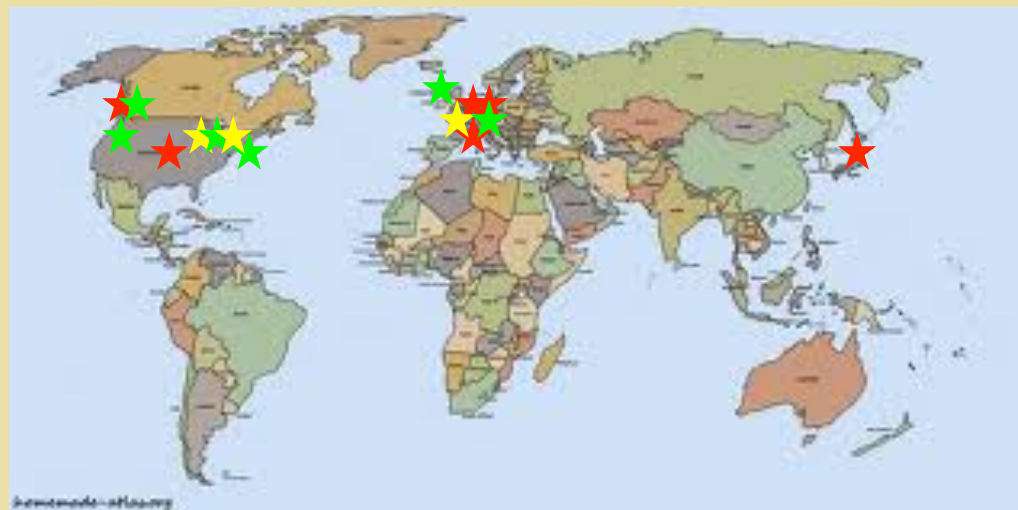
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★ neutron

★ proton
& nuclei

★ atoms

~ 100 x better
sensitivity

Not shown:
muon

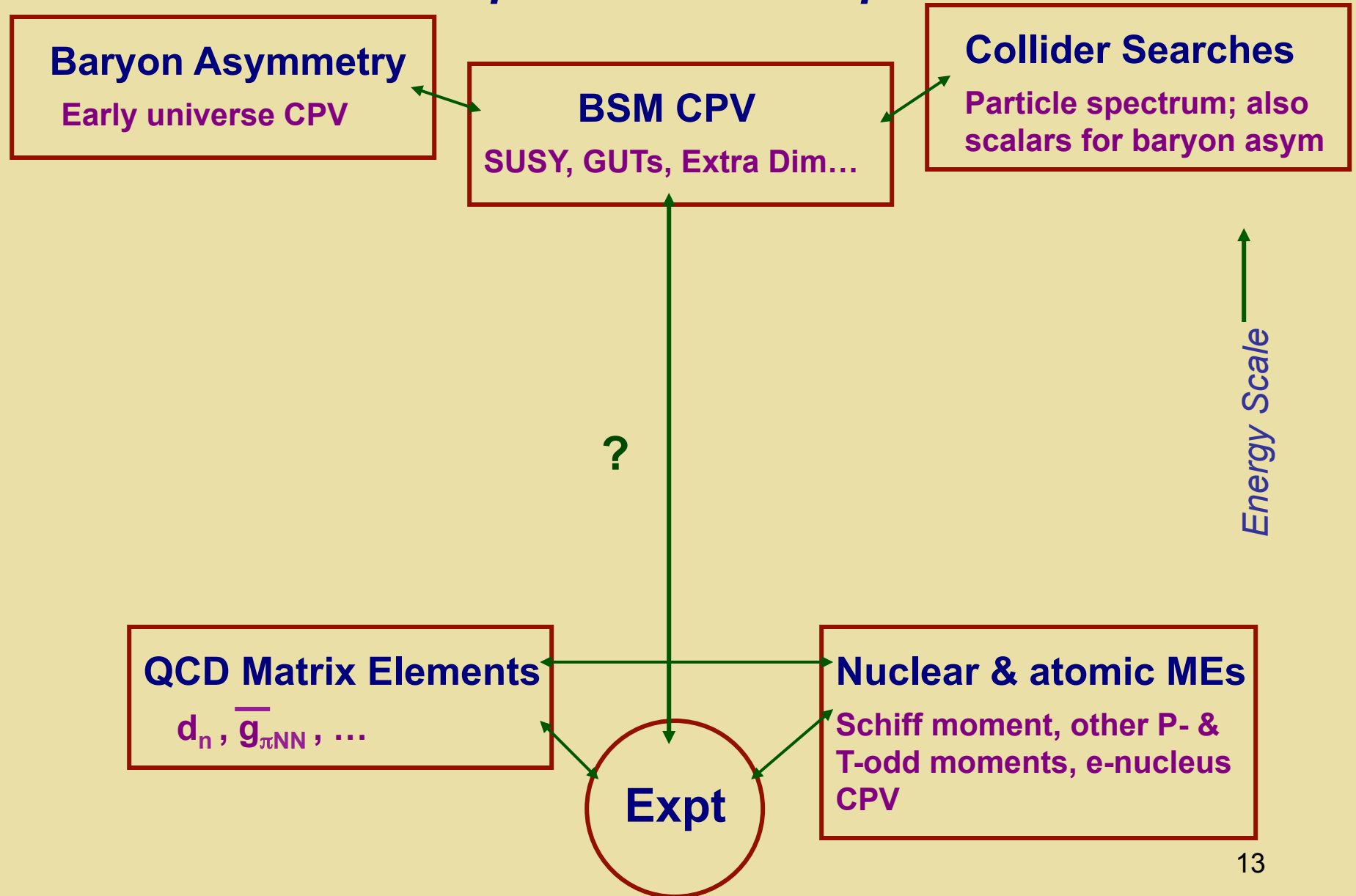
II. Interpreting EDMs

Why Multiple Systems ?

Why Multiple Systems ?

Multiple sources & multiple scales

EDM Interpretation & Multiple Scales

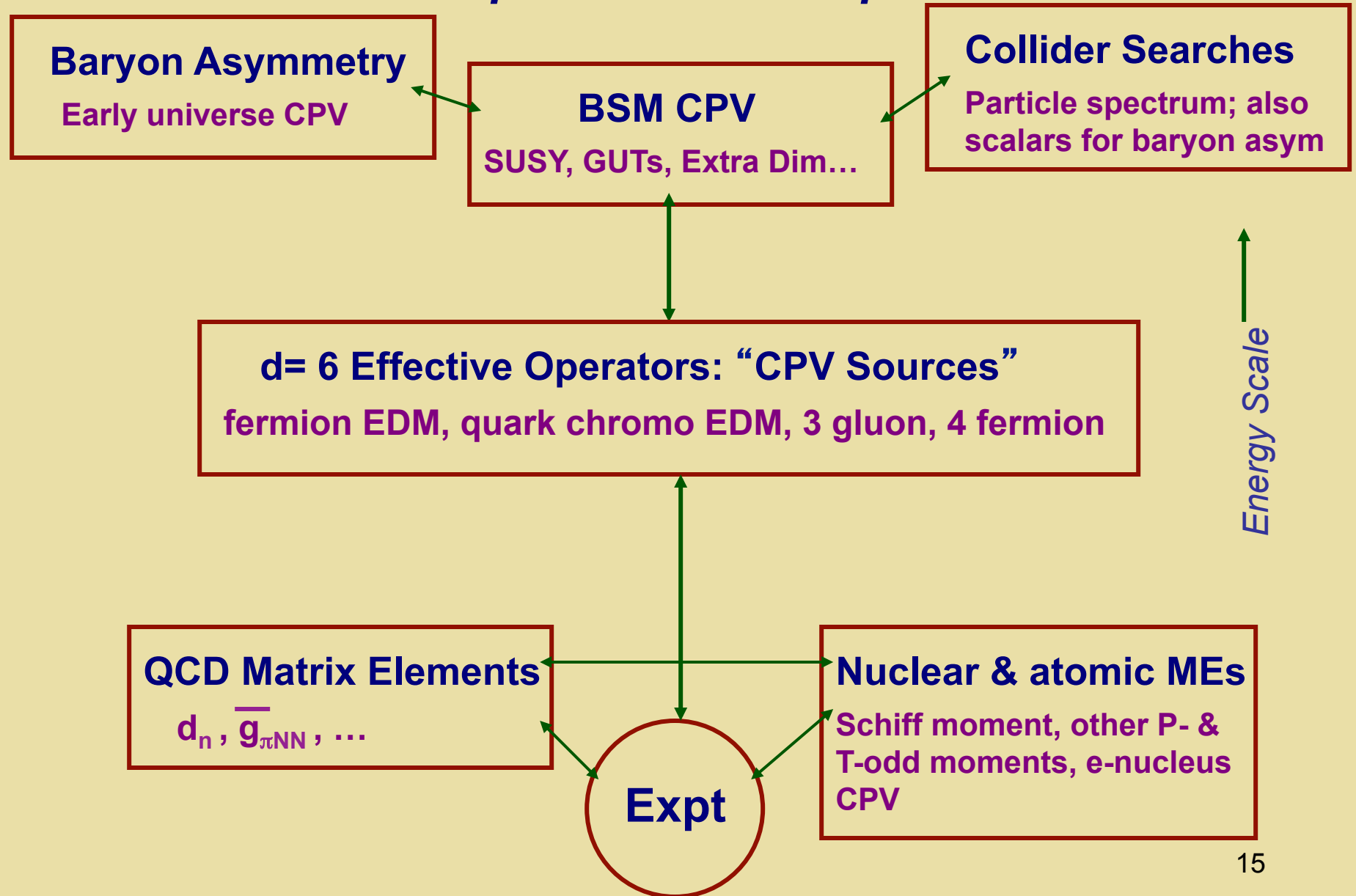


Effective Operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CPV}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{CKM}} + \mathcal{L}_{\bar{\theta}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{BSM}}^{\text{eff}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{BSM}}^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_i \alpha_i^{(n)} O_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

EDM Interpretation & Multiple Scales



Wilson Coefficients: EDM & CEDM

$$\begin{aligned} &(\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A u)\tilde{\varphi} G_{\mu\nu}^A \\ &(\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A d)\varphi G_{\mu\nu}^A \\ &(\bar{F}\sigma^{\mu\nu}f)\tau^I\Phi W_{\mu\nu}^I \\ &(\bar{F}\sigma^{\mu\nu}f)\Phi B_{\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{CEDM}} = -i \sum_q \frac{g_3 \tilde{d}_q}{2} \bar{q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}T^A\gamma_5 q G_{\mu\nu}^A$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{EDM}} = -i \sum_f \frac{d_f}{2} \bar{f}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma_5 f F_{\mu\nu}$$

Chirality
flipping

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } C_{qG} &\equiv Y_q \tilde{\delta}_q \rightarrow \tilde{d}_q = -\frac{2m_q}{v^2} \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \tilde{\delta}_q, \\ \text{Im } C_{f\gamma} &\equiv Y_f \delta_f \rightarrow d_f = -e \frac{2m_f}{v^2} \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \delta_f \end{aligned}$$

$\delta_f, \tilde{\delta}_q$ appropriate for comparison
with other $d=6$ Wilson coefficients

Wilson Coefficients: Summary

δ_f	<i>fermion EDM</i>	(3)
$\tilde{\delta}_q$	<i>quark CEDM</i>	(2)
$C_{\tilde{G}}$	<i>3 gluon</i>	(1)
C_{quqd}	<i>non-leptonic</i>	(2)
$C_{lequ, ledq}$	<i>semi-leptonic</i>	(3)
$C_{\varphi ud}$	<i>induced 4f</i>	(1)

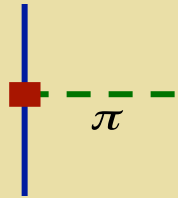
12 total + $\overline{\theta}$

light flavors only (e,u,d)

III. EDMs of Strongly Interacting Systems

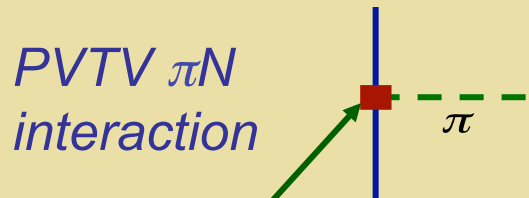
Hadronic CPV: Nucleons, Nuclei, Atoms

*PVTV πN
interaction*



Neutron, proton & light nuclei (future), diamagnetic atoms

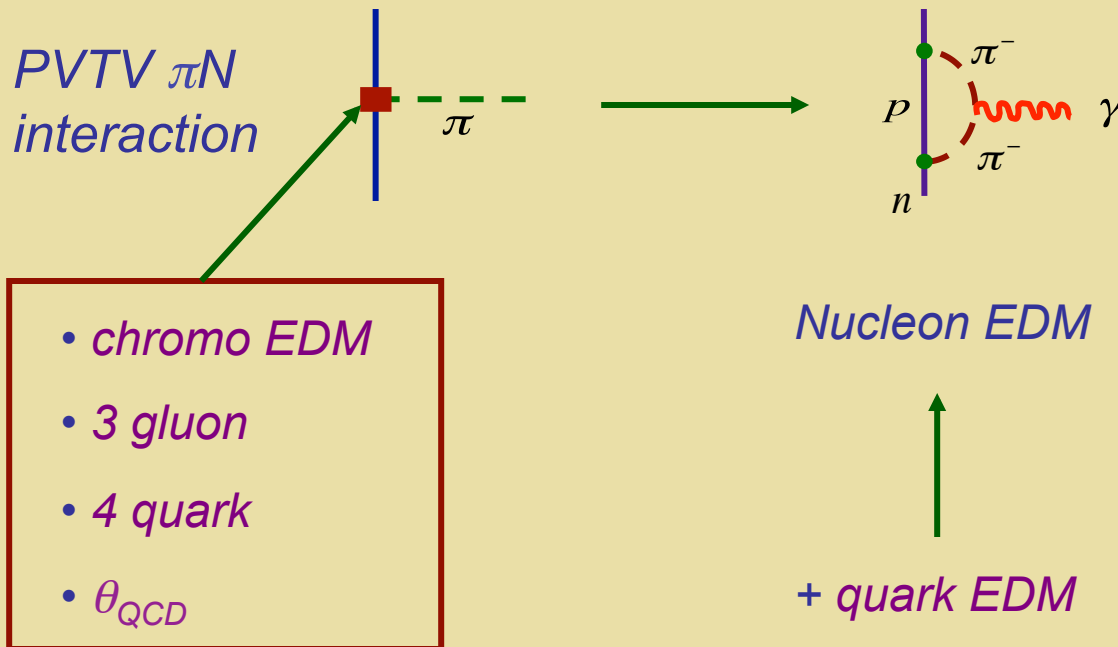
Hadronic CPV: Nucleons, Nuclei, Atoms



- *chromo EDM*
- *3 gluon*
- *4 quark*
- θ_{QCD}

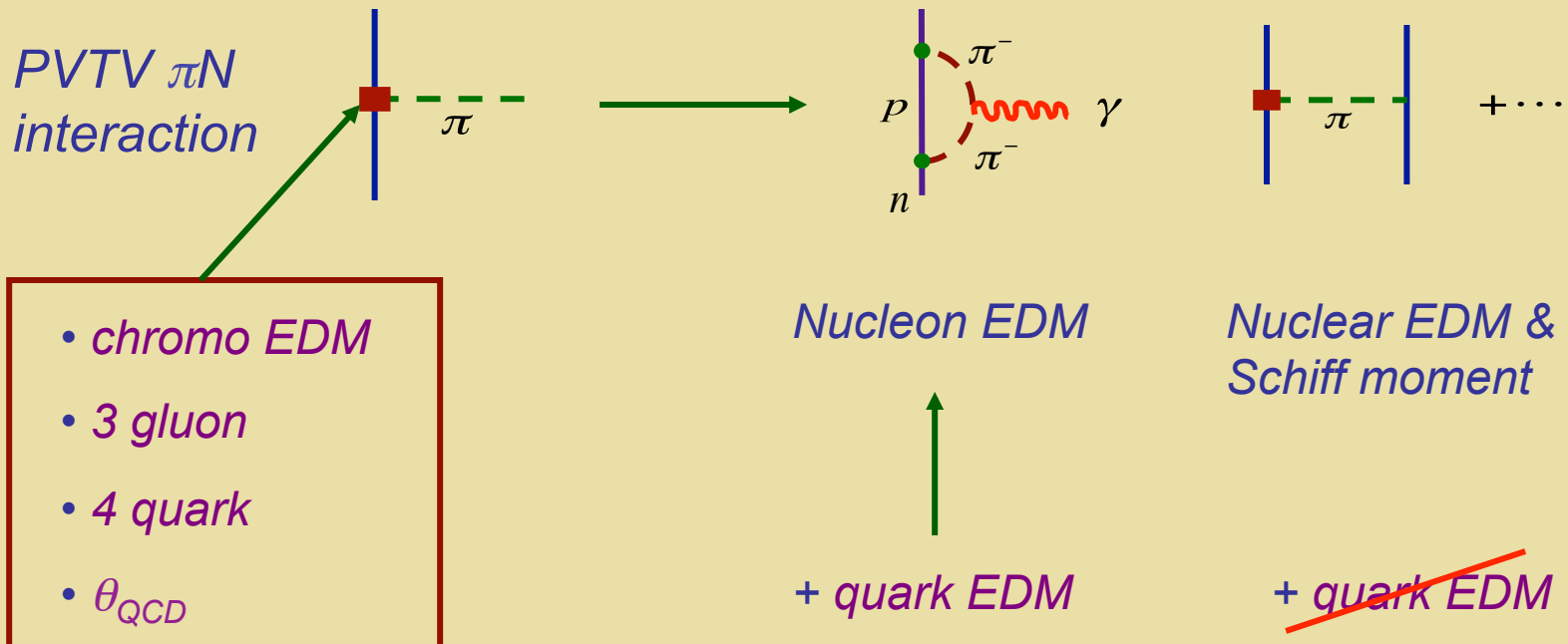
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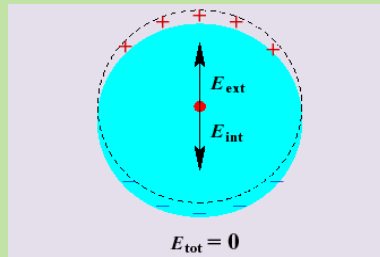
Hadronic CPV: Nucleons, Nuclei, Atoms



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Diamagnetic Systems: Schiff Moments

Schiff Screening



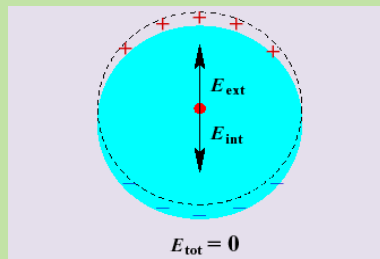
*Atomic effect from
nuclear finite size:
Schiff moment*

*Neutral atoms: nuclear EDM
invisible to external probe*

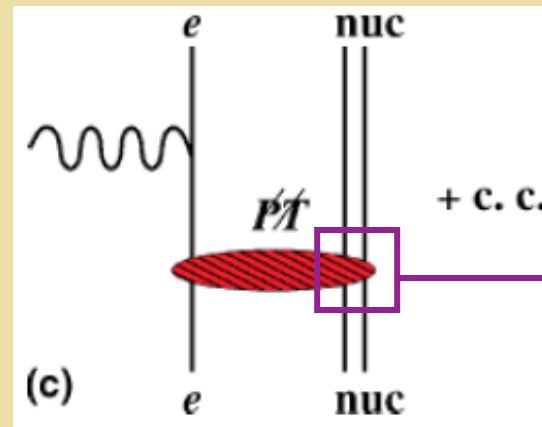
*EDMs of diamagnetic
atoms (^{199}Hg)*

Diamagnetic Systems: Schiff Moments

Schiff Screening



Atomic effect from
nuclear finite size:
Schiff moment



Schiff moment, MQM, ...

Nuclear Schiff Moment

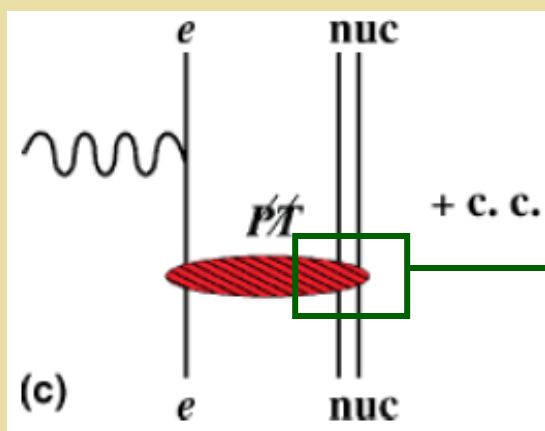
$$S \sim \int d^3x x^2 \vec{x} \rho(\vec{x})^{\text{CPV}}$$

$(R_N / R_A)^2$ suppression

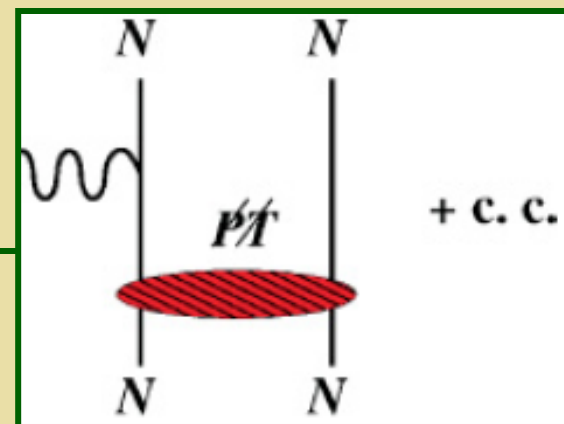
EDMs of diamagnetic
atoms (^{199}Hg)

Nuclear Schiff Moment

Nuclear Enhancements



Schiff moment, MQM,...

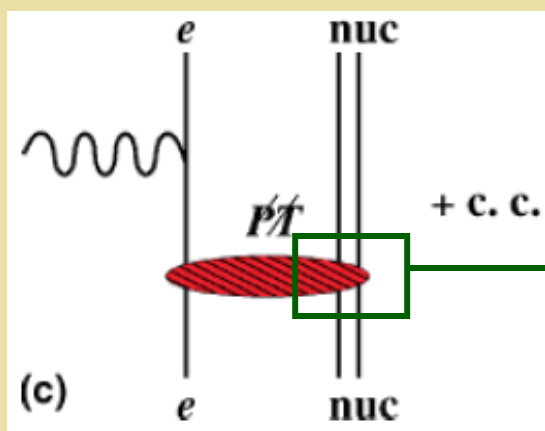


Nuclear polarization:
mixing of opposite parity
states by $H^{TVPV} \sim 1 / \Delta E$

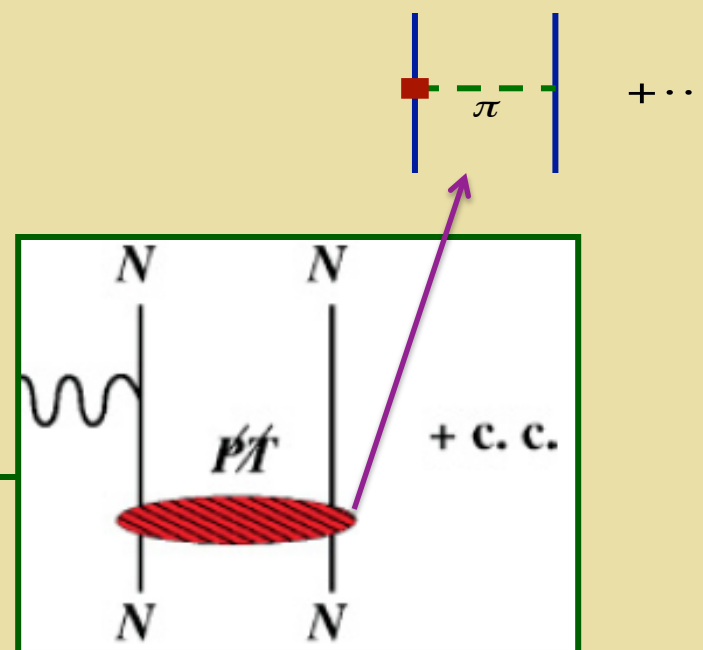
EDMs of diamagnetic atoms (^{199}Hg)

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Nuclear Enhancements



Schiff moment, MQM,...



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EDMs of diamagnetic atoms (^{199}Hg)

IV. Hadronic Matrix Elements: Challenges

Hadronic Matrix Elements

\bar{d}_N “Short distance” nucleon EDM

$\bar{g}_\pi^{(i)}$ TVPV πNN couplings: $i=0,1,2$

$$d_n = \bar{d}_n - \frac{eg_A}{4\pi^2 F_\pi} \left\{ \bar{g}_\pi^{(0)} \left(\ln \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_N^2} - \frac{\pi m_\pi}{2m_N} \right) + \frac{\bar{g}_\pi^{(1)}}{4} (\kappa_1 - \kappa_0) \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_N^2} \ln \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_N^2} \right\}$$

Running & Matching *Hadronic*

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_N &= \alpha_N \bar{\theta} + \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \sum_k \beta_N^{(k)} (\text{Im } C_k) \\
 \bar{g}_\pi^{(i)} &= \lambda_{(i)} \bar{\theta} + \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \sum_k \gamma_{(i)}^{(k)} (\text{Im } C_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \left[\beta_N^{qG} (\text{Im } C_{qG}) + \beta_N^{q\gamma} (\text{Im } C_{q\gamma}) \right] &= e \tilde{\rho}_N^q \tilde{d}_q + \rho_N^q d_q = \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \left[e \tilde{\zeta}_N^q \tilde{\delta}_q + e \zeta_N^q \delta_q \right] \\
 \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \left[\gamma_{(i)}^{qG} (\text{Im } C_{qG}) + \gamma_{(i)}^{q\gamma} (\text{Im } C_{q\gamma}) \right] &= \tilde{\omega}_{(i)}^q \tilde{d}_q + \omega_{(i)}^q d_q = \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \left[\tilde{\eta}_{(i)}^q \tilde{\delta}_q + \eta_{(i)}^q \delta_q \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

How well can we compute the $\beta, \rho, \zeta, \dots$?

Hadronic Matrix Elements: Approaches

- *Chiral symmetry & NDA*
- *Lattice*
- *QCD Sum Rules*
- *Dyson Schwinger Equations*
- *Quark Models*
- *...*

Hadronic Matrix Elements

Param	Coeff	Best value ^a	Range
$\bar{\theta}$	α_n	0.002	(0.0005–0.004)
	α_p	0.002	(0.0005–0.004)
$\text{Im } C_{qG}$	β_n^{uG}	4×10^{-4}	$(1 - 10) \times 10^{-4}$
	β_n^{dG}	8×10^{-4}	$(2 - 18) \times 10^{-4}$
\tilde{d}_q	$e\tilde{\rho}_n^u$	–0.35	–(0.09 – 0.9)
	$e\tilde{\rho}_n^d$	–0.7	–(0.2 – 1.8)
$\tilde{\delta}_q$	$e\tilde{\zeta}_n^u$	8.2×10^{-9}	$(2 - 20) \times 10^{-9}$
	$e\tilde{\zeta}_n^d$	16.3×10^{-9}	$(4 - 40) \times 10^{-9}$
$\text{Im } C_{q\gamma}$	$\beta_n^{u\gamma}$	0.4×10^{-3}	$(0.2 - 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$
	$\beta_n^{d\gamma}$	-1.6×10^{-3}	$-(0.8 - 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$
d_q	ρ_n^u	–0.35	(–0.17)–0.52
	ρ_n^d	1.4	0.7–2.1
δ_q	ζ_n^u	8.2×10^{-9}	$(4 - 12) \times 10^{-9}$
	ζ_n^d	-33×10^{-9}	$-(16 - 50) \times 10^{-9}$
$C_{\bar{G}}$	$\beta_n^{\bar{G}}$	2×10^{-7}	$(0.2 - 40) \times 10^{-7}$
$\text{Im } C_{\varphi ud}$	$\beta_n^{\varphi ud}$	3×10^{-8}	$(1 - 10) \times 10^{-8}$
$\text{Im } C_{quqd}^{(1,8)}$	β_n^{quqd}	40×10^{-7}	$(10 - 80) \times 10^{-7}$
$\text{Im } C_{eq}^{(-)}$	$g_S^{(0)}$	12.7	11–14.5
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Engel, R-M,
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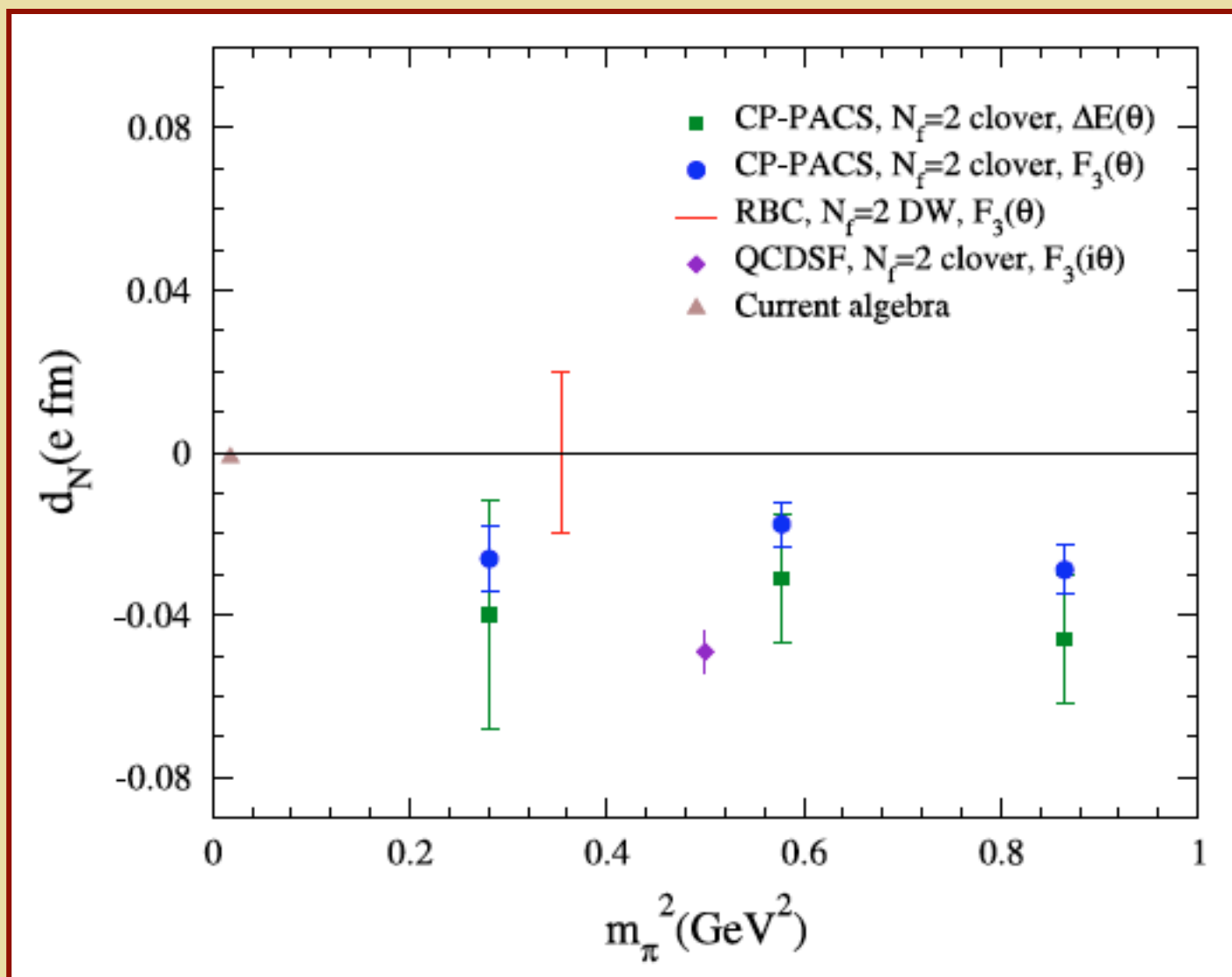
Hadronic Matrix Elements: θ_{QCD}

- Chiral symmetry & NDA*

$$\bar{g}_{\pi}^{(0)} = \frac{1 - \epsilon^2}{2\epsilon} \frac{(\Delta m_N)_q}{F_{\pi}} \bar{\theta} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \lambda_{(0)} = \frac{1 - \epsilon^2}{2\epsilon} \frac{(\Delta m_N)_q}{F_{\pi}}$$

$$\bar{d}_{0,1} \sim e \bar{\theta} \frac{m_{\pi}^2}{\Lambda_{\chi}^3} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_N \sim e \frac{m_{\pi}^2}{\Lambda_{\chi}^3} \sim 0.2 \frac{m_{\pi}^2}{\Lambda_{\chi}^2} \text{ e fm}$$

Hadronic Matrix Elements



Hadronic Matrix Elements

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Hadronic Matrix Elements

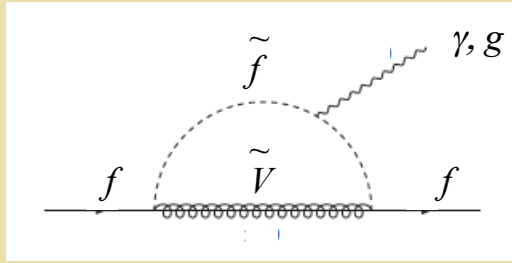
ρ EDM

$q\gamma q$	$-0.066 \tilde{d}_-^e - 0.199 \tilde{d}_+^e$
BSA	$-0.120 \tilde{d}_-^e + 0.108 \tilde{d}_+^e$
$S(k)$	$1.538 \tilde{d}_-^e$
acm ($\times \mu^{\text{acm}}$)	$0.775 \tilde{d}_-^e + 2.396 \tilde{d}_+^e$
our CEDM	$(1.35 + 0.78 \mu^{\text{acm}}) \tilde{d}_-^e - (0.09 - 2.40 \mu^{\text{acm}}) \tilde{d}_+^e$
total	$1.16 \tilde{d}_-^e - 0.69 \tilde{d}_+^e$
sum rules [15]	$-0.13 \tilde{d}_-^e$

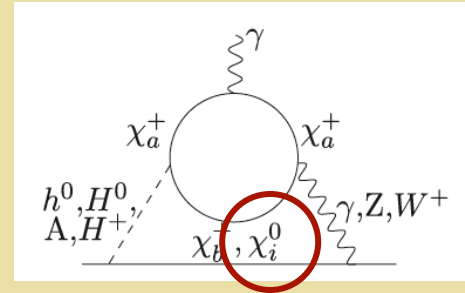
DSE: Pitschmann et al, 1209.4352,
PRC 87 (2013) 015205

V. Implications & Outlook

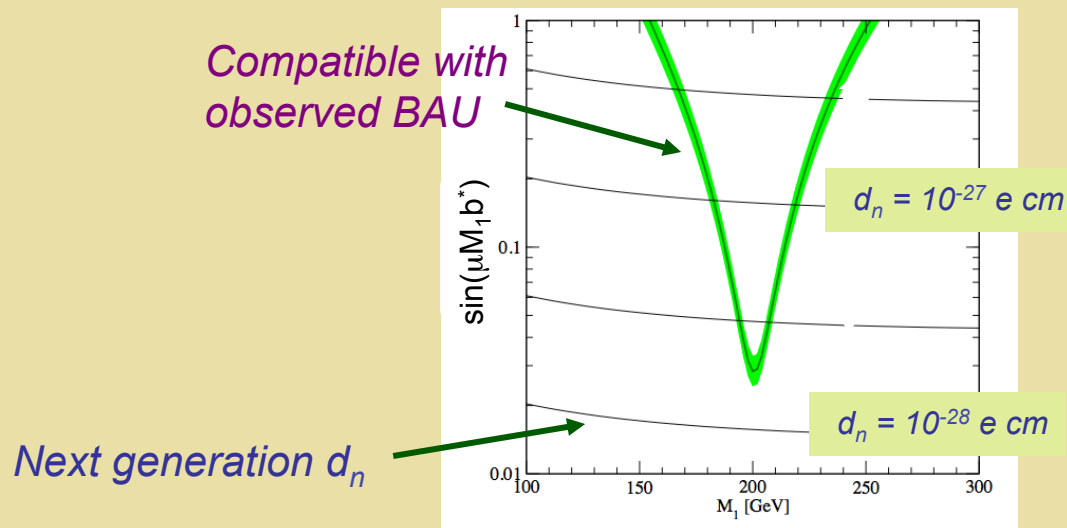
EDMs & EW Baryogenesis: MSSM



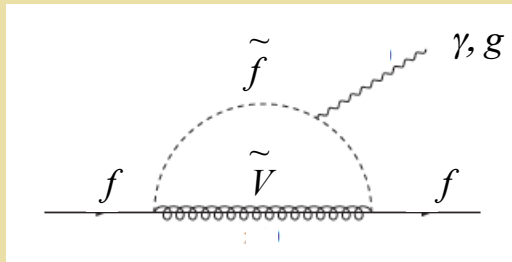
Heavy sfermions: LHC consistent & suppress 1-loop EDMs



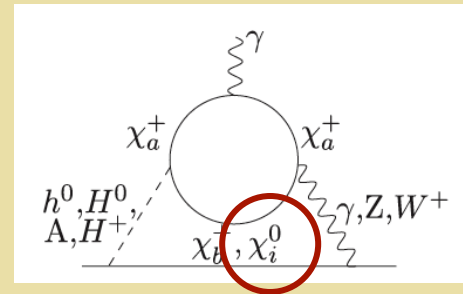
Sub-TeV EW-inos: LHC & EWB - viable but non-universal phases



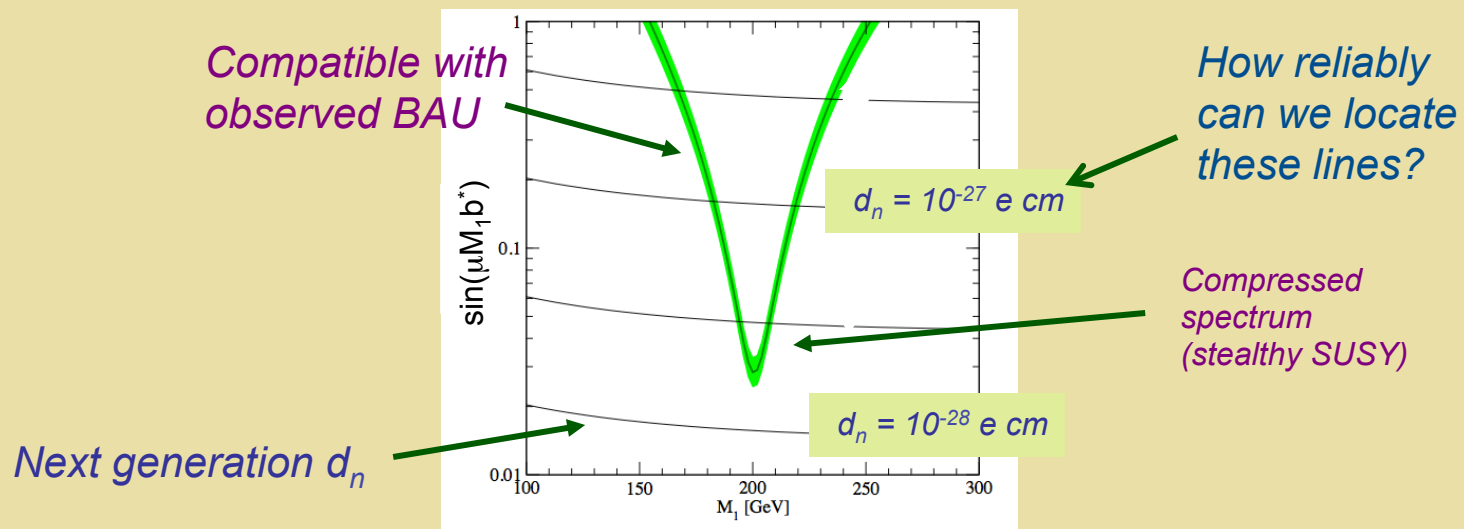
EDMs & EW Baryogenesis: MSSM



Heavy sfermions: LHC consistent & suppress 1-loop EDMs



Sub-TeV EW-inos: LHC & EWB - viable but non-universal phases



V. Implications & Outlook

- *EDMs provide a powerful probe of CPV physics at the multi-TeV scale*
- *Searches in a variety of systems needed to uncover and disentangle effects associated with different “sources” (eg, $d=6$ operators)*
- *Obtaining reliable non-perturbative computations remains a key open challenge, with implications for interpretation of EDMs in terms of BSM physics & cosmology*

Back Up Slides

BSM Origins

δ_f	MSSM, RS, LRSM	1 & 2 loop
$\tilde{\delta}_q$	MSSM, RS, LRSM	1 & 2 loop
$C_{\tilde{G}}$	MSSM	2 loop
C_{quqd}	(MSSM d=8)	
$C_{lequ, ledq}$	(MSSM d=8)	
$C_{\varphi ud}$	LRSM	tree (θ_{LR})

12 total + $\overline{\theta}$

light flavors only (e,u,d)

BSM Origins

EDM: γff

CEDM: gff

Weinberg ggg :

Four fermion

$udHH$

BSM Origins

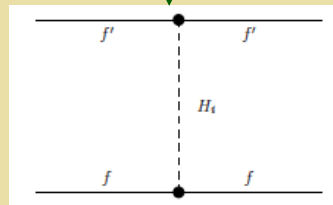
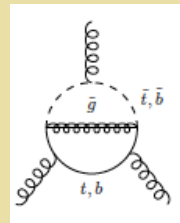
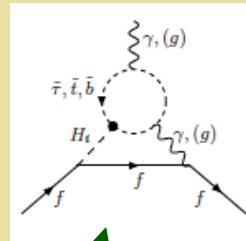
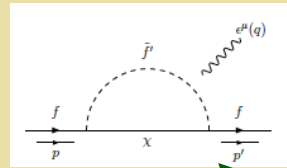
EDM: γff

CEDM: gff

Weinberg ggg :

Four fermion

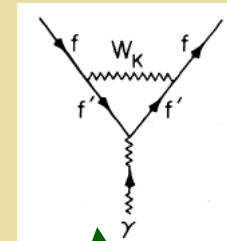
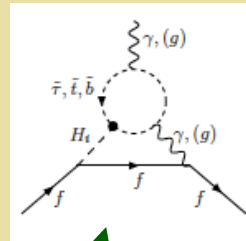
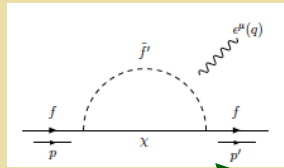
$udHH$



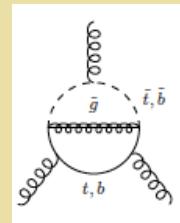
BSM Origins

EDM: γff

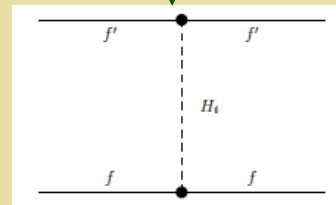
CEDM: gff



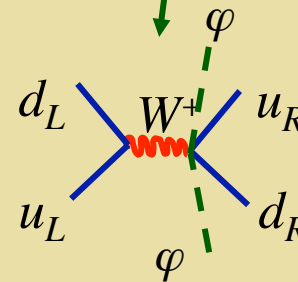
Weinberg ggg :



Four fermion



$udHH$



MSSM

LRSB

BSM Origins

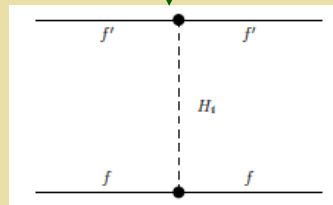
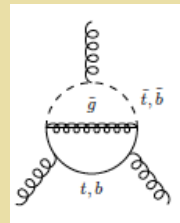
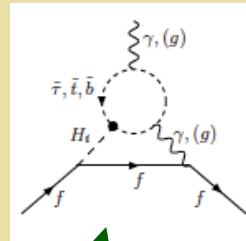
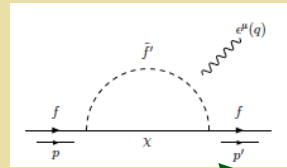
EDM: γff

CEDM: gff

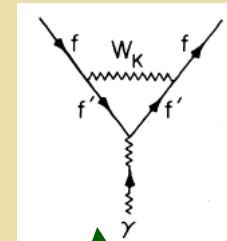
Weinberg ggg :

Four fermion

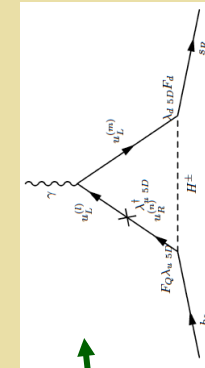
$udHH$



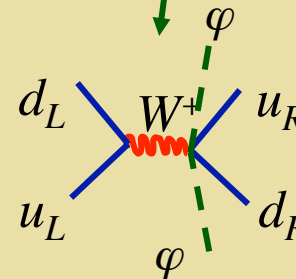
MSSM



LRSM

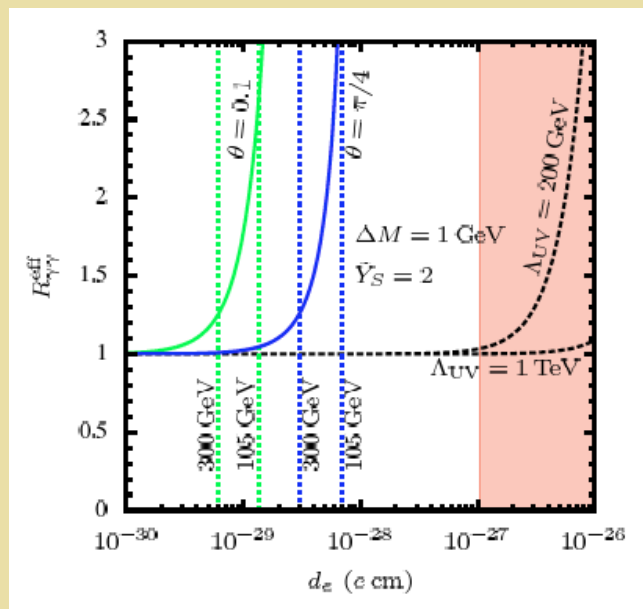
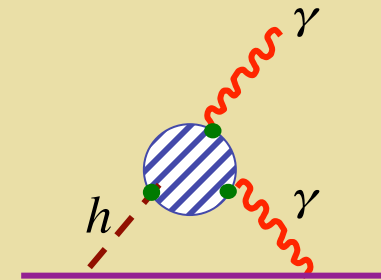


RS



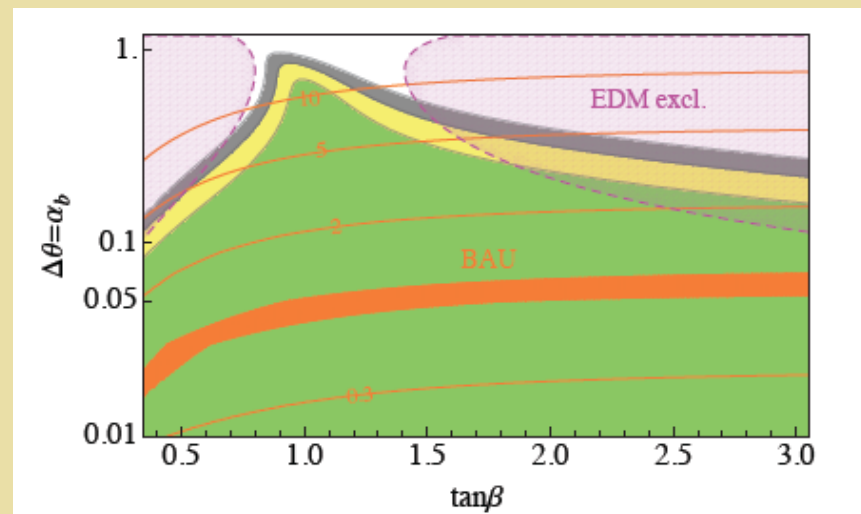
Recent Interest: EDMs & $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$$\frac{c_h v}{\Lambda^2} h F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\tilde{c}_h v}{\tilde{\Lambda}^2} h F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$



McKeen, Pospelov, Ritz '12

SM + singlet & vector-like leptons



Shu, Zhang '13

2HDM & connection with BAU

Diamagnetic Systems

Nuclear Moments

	PT	\cancel{PT}	$P\cancel{T}$	$\cancel{P}\cancel{T}$	
C_J	E	×	×	O	EDM, Schiff...
T^M_J	O	×	×	E	MQM....
T^E_J	×	O	E	×	Anapole...

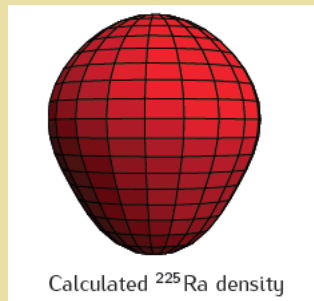
Diamagnetic Systems

Nuclear Moments

	PT	\cancel{PT}	$P\cancel{T}$	$\cancel{P}\cancel{T}$		
C_J	E	×	×	O	EDM, Schiff...	Nuclear Enhancements
T^M_J	O	×	×	E	MQM....	
T^E_J	×	O	E	×	Anapole...	

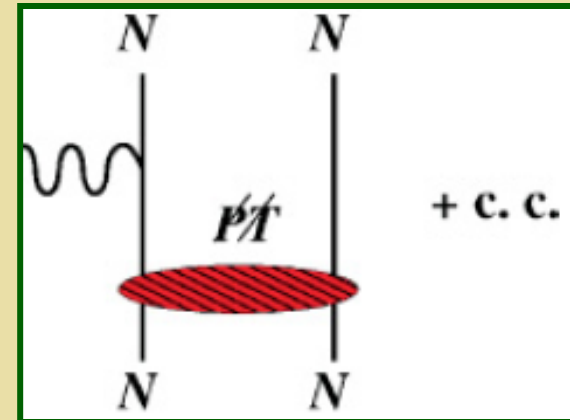
Nuclear Schiff Moment

*Nuclear Enhancements:
Octupole Deformation*



$$|\pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\text{red}\rangle \pm |\text{blue}\rangle)$$

*Opposite parity states
mixed by H^{TVPV}*



*Nuclear polarization:
mixing of opposite parity
states by $H^{\text{TVPV}} \sim 1 / \Delta E$*

***“Nuclear
amplifier”***

EDMs of diamagnetic atoms (^{225}Ra)

Thanks: J. Engel

Running & Matching

Nuclear

$$S = a_0 g \bar{g}_\pi^{(0)} + a_1 g \bar{g}_\pi^{(1)} + a_2 g \bar{g}_\pi^{(2)}$$

*Nuclear many-body
computations*

$$\bar{g}_\pi^{(i)} = \lambda_{(i)} \bar{\theta} + \left(\frac{v}{\Lambda}\right)^2 \sum_k^{\infty} \gamma_{(i)}^{(k)} (\text{Im } C_k)$$

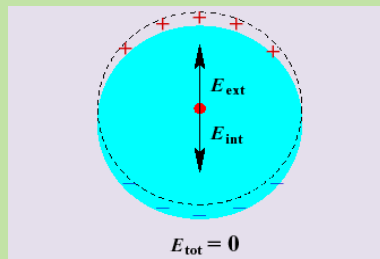
*Non-perturbative hadronic
computations*

Nuclear Matrix Elements

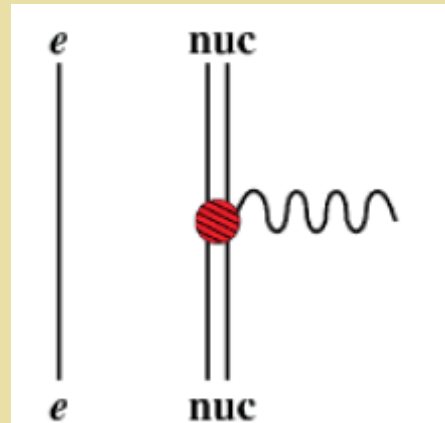
Nucl.	Best value		
	a_0	a_1	a_2
^{199}Hg	0.01	± 0.02	0.02
^{129}Xe	-0.008	-0.006	-0.009
^{225}Ra	-1.5	6.0	-4.0
Range			
	a_0	a_1	a_2
	0.005-0.05	-0.03-(+0.09)	0.01-0.06
	-0.005-(-0.05)	-0.003-(-0.05)	-0.005-(-0.1)
	-1-(-6)	4-24	-3-(-15)

Schiff Screening & Corrections

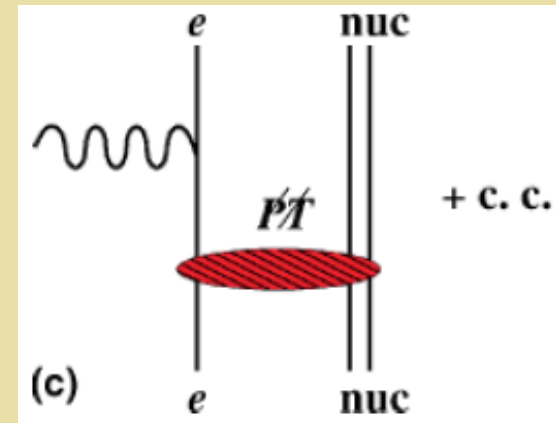
Schiff Screening



Atomic effect from
nuclear finite size:
Schiff moment



Screened EDM



Schiff moment, MQM,...

EDMs of diamagnetic
atoms (^{199}Hg)

	PT	\cancel{PT}	PT/\cancel{PT}	\cancel{PT}/\cancel{PT}
C_J	E	×	×	O
TM_J	O	×	×	E
TE_J	×	O	E	×

EDM, Schiff...

MQM....

$TE_{J=1} \otimes TE_{J=2} ?$

Inoue

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